THE SALT LAKE HERALD

SUNDAY, JUNE 5, 1904

SECTION TWO

Utah Girls Gain Distinction In Outside Colleges

WITH a wealth of youthful enthusiasm, good health and wholesome ideals, the sweet girl graduate and undergraduate will shortly be returning to her home in the mountain country from her winter spent in college. Salt Lake has been well represented in the women's colleges of both east and west in the school year that is just past. Already two of her brightest girls have come home from Stanford full fledged graduates, Edythe Hale and Sara Reid Park, whose pictures appeared in The Sunday Herald of May 15, won for themselves places of honor in an institution thronged with brilliant young men and women.

There are boys and girls from Utah in most of the large eastern colleges now, while in Wellesley alone there are ten Utah girls. Next year every class from the freshman to the senior at Wellesley will have a Utah representative.

Write of Lighter Side.

From the girls at college in the east come letters telling of the delights of college in a social way, despite the long months of study. At the Christmas vacation a party of Harvard students and Wellesley girls, some from Salt Lake, enjoyed the entire time in one large house party. Later in the school college year, the girls were guests at a Harvard tea, and rides and drives to favorite spots have filled the leisure hours of the springtime with all the delights of college friendship.

In all the colleges the dramatic associations have played an important part in the fun. All sorts of liberties were taken with the great dramas, many dramas of exceptional merit were written by the students themselves, and displays of unusual histrionic talent have resulted. Much of the merriment has been crowded into the last part of the year and the result is the girls are coming home filled with all the brightness of a successful year's work and play.

Most of the Utah girls are members of Greek letter societies, while nearly all have gone in for athletic to a greater or less degree—tennis, hockey, golf, rowing, swimming and other outdoor sports.

Who the Girls Are.

Florence M. Hall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Hall, will graduate at Mt. Holyoke college June 22. She has taken a literary and journalistic course. During her senior year she has been editor in chief of the Mount Holyoke, a periodical published on the 15th of each month by the students. Miss Hall has received many offers of journalistic work, and it is likely that she will take a position on some one of the eastern papers when her vacation is ended.

Miss Matie Hall, another daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Hall, has just completed her junior year in the University of California, at Berkeley. She was for several years a pupil of Miss Flanders and now continues her music studies under Professor Lisser, a famous teacher from Berlin. Miss Hall is touring southern California during her vacation.

Florence E. Allen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Allen, will complete her course at Western Reserve university this month and will spend the next two years in Germany with her mother and sisters. During the past year she has made a specialty of Greek and Spanish and has studied more of both than any other girl who has gone through the same college. Miss Allen has been president of the college dramatic association and has taken for three successive years the prizes for poems in the college annual, two of the poems having been published in The Herald.

Miss Blanche X. Wenner of Ogden is the daughter of Mrs. J. S. Noble. She is completing the work of her junior year at Wellesley. Miss Wenner is taking the Greek classical course and when she graduates in 1905 will be one of the youngest college girls in the country. Miss Wenner was considered a remarkably bright girl during her school life in Ogden.

Two From Rowland Hall.

Rowland Hall is represented at Wellesley by two of her graduates, Miss Clara Cabell and Miss Gladys Tuttle. Miss Cabell is one of the youngest girls who ever entered Wellesley. She passed the mid year examinations with several credits above the required number. Miss Cabell was the winner last year of the medal offered by the late Bishop Abiel Leonard, to win which it was necessary to have a standing of 90 per cent in every study.

Miss Tuttle is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Shelly Tuttle, now of Nampa, but her school education was received in Rowland Hall and the Salt Lake High school. Miss Tuttle had a story published during the past year in the Wellesley Magazine, an especial honor for a freshman.

Miss Louise Bascom is a niece of Dr. and Mrs. F. S. Bascom of this city, and although she was born in the south has received all her education in the city schools. She has especial talent for writing and has kept in touch with the "Red and Black," of the High school during the present year, furnishing stories of college life. She will spend the summer in Baltimore and will enter on her sophomore year in the autumn. Miss Bascom has won honors for herself in the dramatic line as well as in her English.

Miss Ione Morrison is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Morrison of this city and is completing her sophomore year at Wellesley. She has taken up a heavy classical course and has come out of examinations with more credits than required for promotion to her junior year. Several articles from her pen have been published in the college papers and she has received recognition of their merits from the head of the faculty. Miss Morrison will return to spend the summer with her parents.

Stories Attract Attention.

Miss Helen Boxrud is another one of the High school girls who has taken up a definite line of work at college. Miss Boxrud is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Boxrud and is in her freshman year at Wellesley. At the mid year examinations Miss Boxrud won thirteen out of a possible fifteen credits, and her work, especially along the line of story writing has been favorably commented on. Miss Boxrud has gone in strongly for athletes and hopes to be on the college hockey team in the autumn.

Miss Louise Jennings, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Jennings, will enter on her junior year at Wellesley next fall. Miss Jennings has been making a specialty of her English and favorable comment has been made on some of her articles published in the college magazine.

Miss Ray Tyler and Miss Olive Greene, both of Ogden, are in their sophomore years at Wellesley and are both making records for themselves of which their friends are proud. They were graduated from the Ogden High school and were considered remarkably bright students in that institution.

Miss Pearl Van Cott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Waldemar Van Cott, closes her sophomore year at Wellesley this month. Miss Van Cott is a graduate of the Salt Lake High school and has taken the regular English classical course. She will return shortly to spend the summer with her parents.

Miss Bessie Officer is already home having finished her freshman year at Stanford. Miss Officer is well known as one of the clever young women of the city.

Miss Florence E. Allen.

Miss Olive Green.

Miss Helen Boxrud.

Miss Bessie Officer.

Miss Louise Bascom.

Miss Florence Hall.

Miss Gladys Tuttle.

Miss Florence Jennings.

Miss Anna Matilda Hall.

Miss Pearl Van Cott.

Miss Ione Morrison.

Miss Ray Tyler.

Miss Blanch H. Wenner.

BOOKS FOR LIBRARY.

Thirty-Five New Volumes Are Now on Shelves.

The following thirty-five volumes will be added to the public library Monday morning, June 6, 1904:

Miscellaneous.

Arnold—"Celtic Literature," "Culture and Anarchy," "Discourses in America."
Bacon—"Congregationalists."
Bridge—"History of the Carnegie Steel Company."
Briggs—"New Light on the Life of Jesus."
Colquhoun—"Greater America."
Dawson—"Matthew Arnold."
Faulkner—"Methodists."
Forbush—"Boy Problem."
Ford—"Story of Du Barry."
Garnett—"Turkish Life in Town and Country."
Howe—"Laura Bridgman."
Ingalls—"Metallurgy of Zinc and Cadmium."
Jackson—"Glimpses of California and the Missions."
Lord—"Regency of Marie de Medicis."
Ogden—"William Hickling Prescott."
Sanborn—"New Hampshire."
Stephens—"French Revolution," 2 vols.
Thomson—"Electricity and Matter."
"Who's Who, 1904."

Juvenile.

Kieffer—"Recollections of a Drummer Boy."
Kingsley—"Four American Explorers."
Lukin—"Boy Engineers."
Marshall—"Girl Ranchers," "Two Wyoming Girls."
Montgomery—"Wonderful Electric Elephant."
Otis—"Braganza Diamond," "Chasing a Yacht."
Pratt—"Legends of the Red Children."
Raymond—"Reels and Spindles," "Yankee Girl in Old California."
St. John—"How Two Boys Made Their Own Electric Apparatus," "Things a Boy Should Know About Electricity."

Went With Her.

(Philadelphia Press.)

Mr. Subbubs—So you got rid of the girl at last.

Mrs. Subbubs—Yes, she left a few minutes ago, and——

Mr. Subbubs—Huh! She took her time.

Mrs. Subbubs—Yes, and our time, too. The parlor clock is gone.

For Instance.

(Puck.)

Casey—Whin Oi've had enough, Oi shtop drinkin'.

Hartigan—What strange things a man will do whin he's droonk!

COMMAS SOMEWHAT COSTLY

PUNCTUATION is a topic on which much may be written. Taste, opinion and preferences seem so widely to differ as to what is and what is not correct that each one, perforce, is left to rely mainly on his own judgment, for when "doctors" of punctuation disagree, the pertinent question is: "What shall decide?"

One may have a predilection to shower commas, exclamation and other points to such an extent in composition as to resemble (metaphorically speaking) flakes of snow in a snow storm, while another has a predisposition to ignore punctuation as being immaterial and unimportant. But as extremes are seldom or never right, it is prudent to avoid both.

The primary object of punctuation is to bring out the sense—to make the sense more obvious. In very ancient times punctuation was unknown, as well as spacing between the words, and sometimes it must have been almost as difficult to glean the meaning as to solve the problems of Euclid. As an illustration, take the following, given in Hart's "Composition and Rhetoric," first in capital letters (unspaced and unpunctuated), as in ancient times:

"READINGMAKETHAFULLMANCONFERENCEAREADYMAN WRITINGNEXACTMAN."

And then in the manner at present in vogue:

"Reading maketh a full man; conference, a ready man; writing, an exact man."

From this illustration the vast improvement of the modren over the ancient style at once becomes obvious.

It is said that Aristophanes, a grammarian of Alexandria, about 250 years B. C., introduced some of the marks now used in punctuation; but not until a learned printer of Venice, named Aldus Manutius, about the year 1500 A. D. reduced the matter to a system, did punctuation become general, when its comparatively extreme beauty and usefulness at once became apparent.

To undervalue the importance of punctuation shows a lack of intelligence. Without it, many of the finest passages of literature would be so obscured as to render them unintelligible to the ordinary reader. Not only is this the case, but the whole sense may be reversed by even the misplacement of a comma.

Some years ago, a tariff bill was enacted by congress, in which certain articles were enumerated to be admitted free of duty. Among these were foreign "fruit-plants;" but the clerk who copied the bill inserted a comma in place of the hypen, making it read, "fruit, plants," etc. This seemingly trifling error, before it could be remedied, caused a loss of $2,000,000 to the government, as all foreign fruit and plants had to be admitted free of duty. This mistake may be classified as the two-million-dollar comma.

A large contract for lighting Liverpool, England, in 1819, was made void by the misplacement of a comma in the advertisements, thus: "The lamps at present are about 4,050, and have in general two spouts each, composed of not less than 20 threads of cotton." On realizing that this was but half the usual quantity of threads required for each lamp, the commissioners discovered that the comma should have preceded the word "each," in place of following it, which made all the difference.

Another illustration of the importance of the comma is conspicuously shown as follows: A director of a country school one day took the teacher to task for spending so much time in explaining the uses of the comma, whereupon the teacher called upon one of the brightest scholars to write upon the blackboard a sentence without a comma. The schoolboy did as directed and wrote: "The Director says the teacher is a donkey?" Of course, the Director was pleased, as it fitly expressed just about his idea. "Now," said the teacher, "write a sentence with commas inserted," and the schoolboy, deeming it unnecessary to rewrite another sentence, merely placed two commas in the same sentence, making it read: "The Director, says the teacher, is a donkey!" The chagrin of the Director may be better imagined than described.

However, except in rare instances (such as those already cited), commas may frequently be inserted or left out without materially altering or obscuring the sense; but when they are inserted, care should be taken to place them in their right positions. The comma is not only used to mark the smallest of grammatical divisions in written discourse, but it is used, also, as a parenthesis, as well also as to indicate an ellipsis for the avoidance of repetition. Perhaps no better illustration of the latter can be given than that previously quoted: "Reading maketh a full man; conference, a ready man; writing, an exact man." The commas thus plainly indicate an ellipsis of the word "maketh." The semicolons, in the same sentence, show that a greater division is required when a lesser one (the comma) intervenes.

As regards the using of commas as parentheses, it is too well known to require more than a few passing remarks. Of course, a parenthetical expression is so called when it forms a slight interruption within a complete sentence, as, for instance: "He is, you know, a man of intelligence;" or, "It is probable, then, that he was detained." Scores of this kind of phrases are frequently used, the most common of which are: "Of course," "as it happens," "in a word," "to be brief," etc., and single words, such as "too," "therefore," "then," "however," "perhaps," "namely," "moreover," etc. These phrases, or words, when parenthetically used, always require commas before and after each of them, unless they commence or close a sentence, as: "After all, it has turned out well;" or, "It has turned out well, after all." These parenthetic expressions generally have reference to some thought previously stated or implied, and often they may be omitted without impairing the sense of the remaining portion of the sentence. However, so many and varied are the uses for this little point as to preclude any attempt here to go beyond merely a few suggestions.

One of these is that in lists of names of those present at receptions, weddings, conventions, etc., and the locations of two or three only are mentioned, it would be the wisest plan to omit the comma before the word "of" or "from," or else use parentheses. The necessity for this will be apparent in the following illustration: "Those who attended were Messrs. T. Brown, R. Jones, John Smith of Westwego, G. Robinson," etc. The natural inference, from this punctuation, would be that Brown, Jones and Smith were all from Westwego, whereas the correspondent may merely intend to indicate that only John Smith was from the place designated. To insert semicolons between every name, to meet such cases, would appear unsightly, though correct; or to put simply one before John Smith and another after Westwego would cut off John Smith, as it were, from his coattendants and make his name singularly conspicuous. But to say, "John Smith of Westwego," or "T. Brown (of Barneyville)," etc., it would clearly indicate which Smith or Brown is meant and frequently obviate the necessity of putting the head-and-tailed semicolon between all the other names in a long list. Yet, when places, titles or offices are uniformly (or nearly so) added to the names, it is eminently proper and necessary to insert semicolons between each person specified.

The other day the word "dictator" occurred between two names, with a comma before and after it, making it impossible to tell which of the two gentlemen bore that honorable Knight of Honor title. If, say, it had been punctuated thus: "J. Brown (dictator)," or "Dictator William Jones," it would have left no uncertainty in the matter. This is mentioned merely to show how, so apparently trifling a cause will sometimes obscure the sense.

It may not be, perhaps, generally known that the apostrophe is simply the sign of an abbreviation, as is also frequently the period. In old times, in the possessive case, it was the customary method to say, "John, his dog;" but it finally assumed the more elegant form of "John's dog." This tendency to abbreviate nowadays is quite evident in such words as "can't," "won't," etc. There are some cases, however, in which the use of the apostrophe looks awkward, as "Tom Brown, Jr's book," or "James Robinson, Sr's house," and "Jones & Bros.' store." A seemingly good suggestion has been made to always spell out Bros. in the possessive case; and another, which is indorsed by the Chicago Society of Proofreaders, is to omit the comma before Sr. and Jr. Thus: "Mercucio Smith Sr." and "Brown Brothers' cigar store." However, the best and simplest way, in the writer's opinion, is not only to dispense with the comma before Sr. or Jr., but to spell both out in full (in the possessive case), as the same objection to the abbreviated form applies equally as well to the latter as to the former.

A curious anomaly is the fact that a single quotation requires double quotation marks and a double quotation only single quotation points. There may be same good reason for this other than custom. The writer of this remembers seeing, some years ago, a clipping in which the magazine or newspaper used the single marks for single quotations and double marks for double quotations. This style seems to be consistent. Yet, as custom is an arbitrary ruler in both punctuation and orthography, the easiest course to pursue is, "When we are in Rome, do as the Romans do," in this particular. However, in the English Bible (which is said to be the most carefully-printed book in the world) one will look in vain for quotation marks, although quotations in it abound and are unmistakably and distinctively set forth thus: "And there came a voice out of the cloud. This is my beloved Son, hear ye him."

As regards the uses of interrogation and exclamation points, they are too well known to require explanation here. It may not be amiss, however, to state that these points should always be placed outside the quotation marks, unless the matter quoted is itself a question or an exclamation, in which case it would be correct to insert them on the inside.

When excerpts (especially from the sacred volume) are made, care should be taken to record the exact words and always inclose them within quotation marks, and follow the style of the original inside those marks. Otherwise, instances like the following (improvised) may occasionally occur:

The Standard says: "The reverend gentleman concluded his eulogy by exclaiming: 'My friends, what great consolation do we derive from the words of John the Divine: "And I heard a voice saying unto me, 'Write, "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord."'"'"

This punctuation, according to common usage, is correct; but the termination of the above five quotations being unsightly, and in nowise necessary to make the sense plain (the primary object of punctuation), the "Breach is better than the observance," and the Biblical plan of omitting quotation marks in cases of this kind should be followed, except those inclosing the entire sentences from Holy Writ.—New Orleans Picayune.

Miss Clara Cabell.

Snide Lights on Mythology.

(Chicago Journal.)

Sisyphus was working overtime trying to roll the stone.

"I wouldn't mind the uphill work," he soliloquized, "but they are always calling me a scab and I haven't time to join the union."

Saying which, he gave it another futile jolt.

Hercules was using his exerciser.

"What is that made of?" inquired Atlas, who was somewhat of a physical culturist himself.

"Rubber!" said Hercules equivocally.

And Atlas never knew.

SENATOR QUAY'S WAR RECORD

(Special to The Herald.)

Washington, June 4.—One of the most impressive scenes of recent years in the United States senate occurred on April 24, 1900, when by a vote of 33 to 32 a resolution was adopted refusing to admit Matthew Stanley Quay a member of the body. The vote was taken at the close of a long and learned debate involving the constitutional power of the governor of a state to appoint a member of the United States senate when a vacancy occurs during a recess of a state legislature and when a legislature adjourns without electing. The most significant feature of the vote rejecting Mr. Quay was the fact that Senator Hanna, a recognized leader of the Republican party, was absent from the senate and did not vote and was not paired. His failure to vote, and the fact that he was not paired, caused the defeat of the resolution to admit Mr. Quay, for his action virtually recorded two votes against the applicant. Senator Quay never forgave Senator Hanna, and he took his first revenge a few months later at the Republican national convention in Philadelphia by leading in the movement for the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt as vice president, against the bitter opposition of Senator Hanna. Had Hanna and Quay both lived, it is regarded as a certainty that Quay would lead a strong element in the Republican party to defeat the political advancement of Senator Hanna.

Quay's War Record.

The official records of the war department contain this announcement:

"Congressional medal of honor awarded Matthew S. Quay, colonel 134th Pennsylvania infantry, July 9, 1888 for services at Fredericksburg, Virginia, Dec. 13, 1862. Although out of service, he voluntarily resumed duty on the eve of battle and took a conspicuous part in the charge on the heights."

The complete story was told recently by A. K. McClure of Philadelphia, as follows: Quay, who was a colonel of one of the nine-months regiments raised in Pennsylvania, was selected by Governor Curtin to represent the state of Pennsylvania at Washington as military state agent. The duties of the position were to give prompt attention to everything relating to the interest of the soldiers from Pennsylvania. Quay was reluctant to leave his regiment, but finally, in obedience to the personal appeals of Curtin, he agreed to accept the state agency and sent in his resignation as colonel. His resignation was accepted, and he was mustered out of the service just on the eve of the battle of Fredericksburg. His regiment was paid off at the same time, and some $8,000 in greenbacks were given to Quay to take home to the families of the soldiers. He placed the money in a belt which he fastened securely on his body. When the battle was decided upon, Quay remained on the field and volunteered to serve on the staff of General Tyler, whose command made the desperate charge of Marye's Heights, a charge nearly as bloody as Pickett's famous charge at Gettysburg. The order of the charge was:

"Officers in front of your men, charge."

Quay was among the officers in front, he went as far as the farthest in approaching the enemy's entrenchments, and fortunately escaped without a scratch. In his interest in the battle he had entirely forgotten about the money belted about his person, and went into the charge without removing it. For his bravery, and in recognition of the fact that he went into the battle when not in the service, Quay was justly awarded a medal of honor by congress.

Ill For Some Time.

On account of failing health Senator Quay took little part in the proceedings of the first and second sessions of the Fifty-eighth congress, and was seen in his place in the senate but a few times. In the closing session of the Fifty-seventh congress he took a leading part. He was the champion of the omnibus statehood bill, which proposed creating states out of the territories of New Mexico, Arizona, Indian Territory and Oklahoma. The statehood bill was "unfinished business" from the opening day of the session until its close, and almost every day of the session Senators Quay and Beveridge debated the statehood proposition. Had it not been for the decline in his health it is believed Senator Quay would have resumed the fight during the recent session of congress and would have carried it to a successful finish.

Senator Quay's latest effort in congress was in behalf of the Delaware Indians, and his last speech in the senate was in support of an amendment he had offered to the Indian appropriation bill authorizing the payment of a sum of money to satisfy a claim of these Indians. The amendment was adopted, and a few days before Senator Quay left Washington, at the request of a delegation of Delawares, who had called upon him to thank him for his support, he had himself photographed in one of the costumes of the Delaware tribe.

EUREKA CITY'S OLD BASTILE

Eureka, May 28.—This old and almost forgotten building, which stands but a few feet from the Main street of Eureka, has been the temporary home of many criminals. It was built in 1886, and a year later from its low portal a man by the name of Fisher, who killed Pat Connors in a saloon fight, was taken and hanged. For the lynching of Fisher several prominent residents of the camp were tried, and one or two served a term in the penitentiary. In this same building, which is but 14x18 feet in dimensions, nearly four score of men were under arrest at one time. It was during the construction of the Tintic branch of the Rio Grande Western railway, in 1891, when the camp was full of the bonanza bad men who are always found where railroads are being built. The jail is constructed out of two-inch plank, nailed one on top of the other, and is still in good condition, despite the storms of eighteen years.

Inadequate.

(Philadelphia Press.)

Citiman—What are you buying now?

Subbubs—A barometer.

Citiman—Why, you bought one only a few days ago.

Subbubs—I know, but we're having so much winter out our way that one's not enough.

Quiet Indeed.

At a meeting of the Philadelphia Browning society Hopkinson Smith, the novelist, made use of a novel and striking figure.

Mr. Smith, in his address, was describing an audience that was profoundly silent and attentive.

"So quiet it was," he said, "that one might have heard the stealing of a pocket handkerchief."